

## JOHNSON'S CAREER IS THAT OF A FIGHTER

Elected Governor by 20,000 Majority—Re-elected by 200,000.

CLEANED OUT I. W. W.

Achieved National Importance In Beginning of Progressive Party.

1866—Born at Sacramento, Calif.  
1885—attended University of California.  
1886—Married to Miss Minnie L. McNeil at Sacramento.  
1887—Admitted to California bar.  
1902—Moved to San Francisco.  
1906—On staff of attorneys prosecuting "boodling" cases.  
1910—Elected Governor of California.  
1912—One of founders of Progressive Party, Chicago. Candidate for Vice-President on Progressive ticket.  
1914—Re-elected as Governor.  
1915—Resigned to become United States Senator.  
1920—Candidate for Republican Presidential nomination.

Newspapers around the capitol at Washington will tell you there is not a more serious-minded man in politics than Hiram Warren Johnson. Reporters in California are likely to add that Johnson has been in earnest from the day the then obscure lawyer opened his office for general practice in Sacramento.

The Johnson two-fisted attitude has always made those who came in contact with him either supporters or opponents. A man of the fighting type, he is usually compared with Roosevelt. Yet those who expect him to relate amusing anecdotes from his life are usually disappointed. Although he has a keen sense of humor, he refrains from exhibiting the lighter side of life.

When he tells a joke only those who know him best and can catch the twinkle in his eye can tell he is not in earnest.

Johnson is always at work. That is, when he is not sitting behind his desk watching a ball game. Washington knows Johnson as the Senate's wildest fan. As soon as he leaves his office in the Senate Office Building, on warm days he usually heads for the Washington team's park, where, with coat and hat in his lap, he follows every play almost religiously.

In frame he is a giant. His appearance is that of a short, heavy man with a large, well-shaped head; square-cut jaw; clear blue eyes, and a straight mouth. When talking he emphasizes his remarks by gestures of his two big, clinched fists.

Johnson, who has been conducting his campaign for the Republican presidential nomination by appealing direct to the people in preferential primary states, is 53 years old. He was born in Sacramento, Cal., where later he and a brother opened a law office. His youth was spent in the California capital. He attended the University of California but was never graduated. In 1886 he was married to Minnie L. McNeil of Sacramento.

Admitted to the bar in 1887, Johnson was known as a fair lawyer, but not one whose business occupied all his time. Even after he moved to San Francisco in 1902, he still was an obscure attorney. It took the famous "boodling" cases—in which Abe Ruef and other city officials were charged with graft resulting from the rebuilding of San Francisco following the earthquake and fire of 1906—to bring Johnson back to public notice.

Associated with Francis J. Heney and William J. Burns in prosecuting Ruef, he at first took a minor part in the trials. Later, however, when Heney was shot, Johnson went into court to take the place of the wounded prosecutor, and made such a masterly presentation of the state's case against Ruef that the former official was convicted and sentenced to fourteen years in the penitentiary.

Hiram Johnson was made. Later when a company of thinking men decided to form the Lincoln-Roosevelt League to fight "blossom in California," they picked Johnson to head their ticket in the gubernatorial race. Taking advantage of the state's new direct primary laws, they appealed to the people. Dropping his now large law practice, Johnson bent to the new task. Neither he nor any of his backers was wealthy, but all were honest.

Winning the Republican nomination in the direct primaries, Johnson began the first real band-wagon campaign. He and his two sons composed the campaign party. One son drove an advance car from town to town, announcing that in two hours the candidate would appear in that town to ask the people's vote for governor. Then the announcer would drive to the next town. Johnson would appear as scheduled, his chauffeur being his other son.

"I am going to win this election," Johnson would say. "I am going to be governor. And my first act will be to kick the bosses out of politics and to turn the government of this state back into the hands of the people."

Johnson's "little red automobile" became known in every hamlet in the

state, from the Oregon line to the Mexican border. Large crowds eagerly awaited his appearance. At first ignored by the newspapers, his unique campaign so reached the people, that editors gradually began to scent the trend of public opinion. Johnson was fast becoming the most talked-of man in the state. His race attracted attention all over the United States, and near the end of his campaign his "little red automobile" became the head of a real entourage.

Johnson's majority was more than 20,000 votes. Once in the governor's chair at Sacramento, Johnson demonstrated he was greater as an executive than he even had been as an orator and a campaigner. His clean-up of politics in California began almost instantaneously. Within a few weeks after he had been elected he had driven out of the state's pay every man who had had any connection whatsoever with the Southern Pacific railroad, whose machine had dominated the state for years.

Johnson was re-elected for a second term on his record as a fighting, progressive governor. His majority in 1914 was more than 200,000, or ten times the majority he had polled when he was first a candidate.

Shortly after his second inauguration he had his first encounter with the I. W. W., then just becoming a menace on the coast. A delegation of I. W. W.'s had persuaded the city government of Oakland to pay its way to Sacramento. Its leaders had expected to be able to get enough from Johnson to enable it to move on into the next state. But when the governor, who at first offered to give the men work they asked for and which they refused, saw their attitude he ordered them out of town by night.

"I thought at first you were a lot of good-for-nothing bums!" Johnson told the leader. "At first I offered you work. I knew you wouldn't take it. Every one of you ought to be in jail or working the roads with chain gangs. Now I am going to give you men—the whole dirty crew of you—until 6 o'clock to get out of town. Now out of my office."

By half past four, it is related, not one I. W. W. remained in Sacramento.

In the second year of his second term he was prevailed on to run for Senate. His majority over his opponent was more than 300,000 votes.

In 1912 Johnson aligned himself with the new Progressive Party formed after the split in the republican ranks had taken place in Chicago. He ran for vice-president on the Progressive ticket with Roosevelt.

Senator and Mrs. Johnson have spent most of their time in Washington since Johnson's election as Senator. They live in the old Calvert mansion near Washington. Johnson's two sons are married and engaged in law practice in San Francisco.

### COLUMBIA HALL PUT TO WORK

Installs Rug Cleaning Machine in Former Dance Floor.

The festive days of Columbia Hall are over. Instead of long days of inactivity, occasionally interrupted by a gay dance, Columbia Hall will now start working on an eight-hour basis.

Dorn-Cloney Laundry has installed a rug cleaning machine, curtain dryer and finisher in the hall at a cost of \$2,000. An expert is coming from the factory in Chicago to install the machine and instruct the operators.

With this new equipment, rugs may be removed from the floors in the morning, cleaned, scrubbed and returned that evening.

Make Petition For Court House.

LEBANON, May 17.—A petition has been presented to the county clerk of Laclede County asking that a special election be held on a proposed \$100,000 bond issue with which to build a new courthouse. The old courthouse was destroyed by fire recently.

## BRAZIL NEEDS U. S. BUILDING MATERIALS

Trade Commissioner Reports Good Market All Over South America.

LIKES OUR GOODS

Says Steel, Cement, Glazed Tiles and Hardware Badly Needed.

Brazil offers a market for all kinds of construction materials and machinery, not only in the immediate future, but for an indefinite time to come, according to Trade Commissioner W. W. Ewing, whose report on that country was issued today by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce. Mr. Ewing recently returned to the United States after a tour of investigation covering all the South American Republics. He is convinced that Brazil, by reason of its vast developed territory and its immense resources, is rapidly increasing in importance as an export field. Some of the goods that will most urgently need in the next few years are iron, steel, coal, cement, caustic soda, sulphuric acid, chemical and medical products, paper, and most manufactured materials requiring skill and experience in their production, such as engines, agricultural machinery, cutlery, the finer grades of glassware, oils, paints, and railway materials of all kinds.

In discussing the market for American building materials, Trade Commissioner Ewing speaks of the development of Brazilian architecture and the work of the artists who have created in the Republic many handsome and distinguished structures, differing materially in style from buildings in the United States. Portuguese colonists introduced a baroque style in Brazil, and author of the report says that numerous examples of this architecture, some of extraordinary beauty, can be observed throughout the country. Many of the baroque churches are large and magnificently ornamented—monuments of the richest art. After the year 1816 the "Neo-classic" note prevailed in civil architecture. In the twentieth century, the commissioner continues, the aspect of Rio de Janeiro has been completely transformed. Splendid avenues, new roads and streets, quays for the loading and unloading of ships, gardens following the windings of the bay, add many public and private buildings have been constructed.

American steel products, Mr. Ewing finds, are very acceptable in Brazil. The railways from an important market, and the majority of these lines are quite willing to accept American manufacturers' specifications, or preferably those of the American Society for Testing Materials.

There will be a good market in Brazil for Portland cement. More than 2,500,000 barrels of this product were imported in 1913.

There is an enormous consumption of glazed tiles. Because of laws which require that the bath and service parts of dwellings be finished in tiles, there will always be a demand for them.

The Trade Commissioner says that in the north of Brazil, especially in Pernambuco, and also in Rio de Janeiro, there should be a market for skylights. In the capital 90 per cent of the residences have skylights.

Europe held 80 per cent of the hardware trade of Brazil before the war. The product of the best American manufacturers is in demand, but it is often found too expensive for the ordinary consumer.

American electric elevator equipment has had the preference at Rio de Janeiro, 50 per cent of all the in-

stallations being of American make.

In the Brazilian trade in steam engines, internal-combustion engines, ice machines, and motor cars, since all fuel is explosive, it will be necessary for Americans to study the methods used by Europeans before the war and endeavor to furnish prime movers and the small individual units of the greatest economy in fuel and lubricants, giving guarantees of consumption and power reduced.

### DETECTS PROFITEERING

Shoe Manufacturer Refuses To Buy Shoes From Own Factory.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Representative Krieder, Pennsylvania, a shoe manufacturer, strolled into a Washington store where he noticed some shoes from his factory. He tried on a pair and asked the price.

"That shoe costs you \$7.50," the clerk replied. Noticing Krieder's surprise, the clerk added:

"That shoe costs us \$6.75." But the clerk had made a poor guess as to the identity of his prospective customer.

"You're a liar," Krieder said, "and your store will never buy another shoe from my factory. That shoe costs you \$3.95."

Memo: Call 55 first thing tomorrow about that ad.

### ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

State of Missouri, ss  
County of Boone, ss  
In the Circuit Court, in vacation before June Term, 1920.

Samuel F. Wilkinson, Anderson B. Wilkinson, Arthur E. Wilkinson, Alice N. Wilkinson, Carrie E. Wilkinson, Hugh D. Wilkinson, Robert M. Wilkinson, Sarah C. Monroe, Mattie E. Korts and R. L. Korts, Plaintiffs,

against (26260)  
The unknown heirs, consorts, devisees, donees, assignees, and immediate, assignees, remote, voluntary and involuntary grantees of Marcus P. Wells, deceased, and of Marcus P. Wells, deceased, and of Marcus P. Wells, deceased, and of William W. Stone, deceased, and of M. P. Wells, deceased, and of Archibald W. Turner, deceased, and of Squire Turner, deceased, and of Adam Schaeffer, deceased, and of Adam Schaeffer, deceased, and of Rickie C. Schaeffer, deceased, and of Rickie Schaeffer, deceased, and of William Grant, deceased, and of William Stone, deceased, and of William Stone, Sr., deceased, and of John F. Stone, deceased, and of Arthur J. Stone, deceased, and of Catherine M. Garth, deceased, and of Kate M. Garth, deceased, and of Jacob Schmidt, deceased, and of Annie T. Garth, and Southwestern Railroad Company, a corporation, and Archibald T. Garth & Ella M. Garth, his wife, and Squire T. Garth, and Annie E. Garth, his wife, and A. Turner Garth and John W. Wilkinson, Defendants,  
THE STATE OF MISSOURI, to the above named unknown defendants, and to the

## Correct Eats

You know how often it is that you wish you had just a bite to tide you over till supper. What is better than a good ham sandwich and a cup of coffee. You get the real home-baked ham, too, at the

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non-residents, John W. Wilkinson, Archibald T. Garth, A. Turner Garth, Ella M. Garth, Squire T. Garth and Annie E. Garth and the Hannibal and Southwestern Railroad Company, a corporation, GREETING:

You are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against you in the Circuit Court of Boone County, Missouri, affecting the title to the following described lands and tenements lying, being and situate in Boone County, Missouri, to-wit: The South one Hundred Fourteen (114) acres of the Southwest Fractional Quarter of Section Thirty (30), Township Forty-nine (49) North of Range Eleven (11) and One Hundred Sixty (160) acres the Northeast Quarter of Section Thirty-six (36), Township Forty-nine (49) North of Range Twelve (12) West, and Two and 17-100 (2.17) acres, the south part of the Southeast Quarter of Section Twenty-five (25), Township Forty-nine (49) Range Twelve (12), described as follows: Beginning at the Southeast corner thereof, thence North 1.07 chains, thence south 87 degrees 15 minutes West 40.56 chains to the Southwest corner of said Southeast Quarter, thence East 40.55 chains to the beginning; which said action is returnable on the first day of the next regular term of this court to be held at the Court House in the City of Columbia, Boone County, Missouri, on Monday, June 21, 1920, when and where you may appear and answer or otherwise defend such action; otherwise plaintiff's petition will be taken as confessed and judgment rendered accordingly.

A true copy from the record:

WITNESS my hand as Clerk of the Circuit Court of Boone County, Missouri, and the seal of said court, Done at office in Columbia, Missouri, this 15th day of May, 1920.  
R. S. POLLARD, Clerk.  
By Marjorie Quinn, Deputy.  
(SEAL)  
N. T. Gentry,  
Atty. for Plffs.  
Last insertion June 15, 1920.

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